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vidual college it may be expected that local influences will produce marked deviations from the indications of the table. But, none the less, the figures seem to be of enough educational value to be published.

W. LE CONTE STEVENS

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
December 24, 1913

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR THEODORE RICHARDS, of Harvard University, has been elected president of the American Chemical Society for the year 1914. M. T. Bogert and A. D. Little have been elected directors and C. H. Herty, Julius Stieglitz, L. H. Baekeland and W. L. Dudley councilors-at-large for a three-year period.

PROFESSOR R. S. WOODWORTH, of Columbia University, was elected president of the American Psychological Association at the recent New Haven meeting. Professor R. M. Ogden, of the University of Tennessee, was elected secretary for a three-year period.

At the recent Princeton meetings, Dr. George F. Becker, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was elected president of the Geological Society of America, and Professor A. P. Brigham, of Colgate University, was elected president of the American Society of Geographers.

THE Society of American Bacteriologists, at its Montreal meeting, elected Professor Charles E. Marshall, of Amherst, to the presidency and Professor F. C. Harrison, of MacDonald College, to the vice presidency.

It is proposed to present to the Royal Society a portrait of the retiring president, Sir Archibald Geikie, the distinguished geologist. A committee, with Sir William Ramsay as chairman, has been formed to collect subscriptions, which it is agreed should not exceed three guineas.

PROFESSOR W. B. SCOTT, of Princeton University, and Professor E. L. Trouessart, of Paris, corresponding members of the Zoological Society of London, have been elected foreign members of the society. Professor E. Ehlers, Göttingen, Mr. J. H. Fleming, To-

ronto, and Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Ottawa, have been elected corresponding members of the society.

DR. ALBERT ERNEST JENKS, professor of anthropology in the University of Minnesota, has been granted leave of absence from the university the second semester of the current year. Certain aspects of ethnic amalgamation, and environmental influence will be given field study. He will spend February and March in the southern part of the United States, and the next five months in Europe and northern Africa.

At a meeting of the State Geological Commission of Oklahoma late in December, the resignation of D. W. Ohern as director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey was accepted. L. C. Snider, the assistant director, declined to consider the directorship and C. W. Shannon, field geologist, was appointed director. The personnel of the scientific staff of the Survey as now constituted is as follows: C. W. Shannon, A.B., A.M. (Indiana), director; L. C. Snider, A.B., A.M. (Indiana), assistant director; L. E. Trout, A.B., A.M. (Oklahoma), field geologist; Wm. A. Buttram, A.B. (Oklahoma), chemist.

A SERIES of three lectures has been planned for the classes of blind children that visit the American Museum of Natural History. In the first of these on December 18, Admiral Robert E. Peary recounted some of the experiences of his memorable Arctic journey which resulted in the attainment of the North Pole.

THE Herter Lectures of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College will be given during the week beginning January 12, 1914, at Carnegie Laboratory, 338 East 26th Street, New York City. Professor Sven Hedin will lecture on "Colloids and their Relation to Biological Chemistry."

At a recent meeting of the Abernethian Society at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Sir William Osler delivered an address on "The Medical Clinic—a Retrospect and a Forecast."

PROFESSOR E. M. EAST, of Harvard University, delivered in December a lecture entitled

"The Improvement of Plants by Hybridization" before a joint meeting of the "Garden Association" and the Horticultural Society of Newport, R. I.

At the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, Dr. Ignaz Zollschan, of Vienna, will deliver three lectures on January 14, 15 and 19 on "The Cultural Value of the Jewish Race," "The Significance of the Mixed Marriage" and "Tendencies of Economic Development Among the Jewish People."

The Journal of the American Medical Association states that on December 11, the day on which he would have completed his seventieth year, there was instituted a quiet memorial in memory of Robert Koch by Professor Loeffler, the present director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, in the Robert Koch mausoleum. The entire board of directors of the Robert Koch foundation for the campaign against tuberculosis took part in the celebration. Memorial wreaths were placed in the mausoleum by this as well as other corporations, and in honor of the memorial day the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift*, the regular organ of publication of the great bacteriologist, issued a special number to which interesting contributions were furnished by the most noted pupils of Robert Koch, Loeffler, Ehrlich, Brieger, H. Kossel, Uhlenhuth, Pfeiffer, Kolle and others.

SIR JOHN BATTY TUKE, Unionist member for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities 1900-1910, the authority on mental diseases, left to the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh his bust by John Hutchison.

It is proposed to place a tablet suitably inscribed to commemorate Benjamin Franklin in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield—the parish in which he worked as a printer. Subscriptions for this memorial may be sent to Mr. E. A. Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

PROFESSOR WINSLOW UPTON, head of the astronomical department of Brown University, and director of the Ladd Observatory, died on January 8, aged sixty-one years.

THE twelfth general meeting of the Association of Economic Biologists was held at Liverpool on December 30 and 31.

DR. TEMPEST ANDERSON, known for his studies of volcanoes, has left £50,000 to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, of which he was formerly president, and £20,000 to the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, established by his sister, Mrs. Sladen, in 1904.

THE family of the late Dr. Javal, the distinguished ophthalmologist, has given to the Eye Clinic of the Paris Hôtel-Dieu the fine library which he had collected in his ophthalmological laboratory at the École des Hautes Études in the Sorbonne. Madame Javal has completed the large collection of French and foreign periodicals up to the end of 1913.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS has, as we learn from *Nature*, presented to the museum at Cambridge the last instalment of an interesting set of objects selected from the collections of his father, the late Sir John Evans. The gift consists of 121 specimens ranging in date from prehistoric times to the eighteenth century. The value of the collection is greatly enhanced by the fact that all the specimens composing it were found in Cambridgeshire and the adjacent counties.

IN the alcove of the North American archeology hall of the American Museum of Natural History a mural series has recently been completed. It consists of five polychrome frescoes, three of which are enlarged copies of the frescoes on the walls of the cavern of Font-de-Gaume in France and two are enlarged copies from the ceiling of Altamir in Spain. The originals of these represent paleolithic art at its highest point of perfection. The copies were made by Mr. Albert Operti.

DR. CARLOS DE LA TORRE of the University of Havana, Cuba, has made a very interesting and valuable addition to the collection of conchology in the department of invertebrate zoology. This material was secured by Dr. F. E. Lutz in his recent visit to Cuba and consists of land shells, many of which are described by Dr. La Torre.

THE faculty of medicine of Harvard University offers a course of free public lectures, to be given at the Medical School, on Sunday afternoons, beginning January 4, and ending May 10, 1914. The lectures, which begin at four o'clock, are as follows:

January 4. "Recent Studies of the Bodily Effects of Fear and Rage," by Dr. W. B. Cannon.

January 11. "Rational Infant Feeding," by Dr. John Lovett Morse.

January 18. "The Effects of Habits of Posture upon Health," by Dr. J. E. Goldthwait.

January 25. "The Tumors and Diseases of the Breast." (To women only.) By Dr. R. B. Greenough.

February 1. "Some Surgical Diseases of Childhood and their Causes," by Dr. J. S. Stone.

February 8. "Adenoids and Tonsils," by Dr. A. Coolidge, Jr.

February 15. "Microscopical Mechanisms of the Brain," by Dr. Charles S. Minot.

February 22. "Some Causes of Nervous Instability," by Dr. E. W. Taylor.

March 1. "Tooth Preservation in Children and Adults," by Dr. William P. Cooke.

March 8. "Skin Nostrums," by Dr. Charles J. White.

March 15. "Chairs, Backache and Curved Spine," by Dr. E. H. Bradford.

March 22. "Spectacles and Eye-glasses; their Use and Abuse," by Dr. Charles H. Williams.

March 29. "Diet in Relation to Diseases of the Kidney," by Dr. E. P. Joslin.

April 5. "Aid for the Deaf," by Dr. Clarence J. Blake.

April 12. "Eugenics *versus* Cacogenics," by Dr. E. E. Southard.

April 19. "The Hygiene of Pregnancy." (To women only.) By Dr. F. S. Newell.

April 26. "The Diagnosis and Immediate Treatment of Lesser Injuries, including the Use and Abuse of Antiseptics," by Dr. J. Baptist Blake.

May 3. "Arterio Sclerosis," by Dr. W. H. Smith.

May 10. "The Sexual Instinct; its Use and Abuse." (To men only.) By Dr. E. H. Nichols.

THE following are the principal prizes, as we learn from the *British Medical Journal*, awarded by the Paris Academy of Medicine this year. The Louis Boggio prize (triennial, of the value of £172) has been given to M. H. Vallée, director of the Veterinary School of

Alfort, for his researches on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The Adrien Buisson prize (triennial, of the value of £420), for the discovery of means of cure of diseases considered incurable, has been awarded to Dr. Dopter, professor in the École d'Application of the military health service, for his work on epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, the meningococcus, antimeningococcic serum, parameningococci, and antiparameningococcic serum. The Chevillon prize (£60), for the best work on the treatment of cancer, has been awarded to Dr. R. Robinson, of Paris, for his account of a method of biochemical diagnosis of cancerous affections. The Herpin (of Geneva) prize, for the best work on epilepsy and nervous diseases, has been awarded to Dr. André Barbé, of Paris, for his study of secondary (bulbo-protuberantial and medullary) disease of the pyramidal bundle. The Laborie prize (£200), for the greatest progress in surgery, has been given to Dr. Guisez, of Paris, for his work on branchio-esophagocopy. The Meynot prize (£104), for the best work on diseases of the eye, has been awarded to Dr. F. Bourdier, of Paris, for his essay on the optic meninges and primary optic meningitis. The Roger prize (quinquennial, of the value of £100), for the best work on diseases of children, has been given to Professor E. Weill, of Lyons, for his book, "Précis de médecine infantile." The Tarnier prize (£120), for the best work on gynecology, has been awarded to Drs. P. Puech, of Montpellier, and J. Vauverts, of Lille, for their book, "Tumors of the Ovary and Pregnancy." The Tremblay prize (quinquennial, of the value of £284), for the best work on urinary diseases, has been awarded to Dr. E. Papin, of Paris, for an essay on the sexual functions and prostatectomy. Among the principal prizes of the Académie des Sciences are the Montyon prize in medicine and surgery; three, each of the value of £100, have been awarded to Madame Lina Negri Luzani, of Paris, for studies on the corpuscles, which, in conjunction with her late husband, she discovered in the nervous system of mad dogs; to Dr. L. Ambard, of Paris, for his

memoir on the renal secretion; and to M. A. Railliet, G. Moussu, and M. A. Henry, for their researches on the etiology, prophylaxis, and treatment of the distomiasis of ruminants. The Bréant prize has been divided as follows: Three prizes, of the value of £80 each, have been awarded to Dr. C. Levaditi, of Paris, for his researches on acute epidemic poliomyelitis and acute infectious pemphigus; to Drs. A. Netter and R. Debré, of Paris, for an essay on cerebro-spinal meningitis; and to Professor V. Babès, of Bucharest, for his treatise on rabies.

THE production of pig iron in 1912 was 33,802,685 tons of 2,000 pounds each; that of platinum was 1.3 tons. The value of the iron per ton was \$12.44, as against \$1,328,391 per ton for the platinum. For the sake of convenient comparison and because in commercial practise the various ores and metals are measured by a variety of units such as the long, short and metric ton, flask, avoirdupois pound and troy ounce, the United States Geological Survey has issued a short summary of the "Production of Metals and Metallic Ores in 1911 and 1912," stated in terms of the short ton of 2,000 pounds, much of which, however, is derived from imported ores, bullion, etc. A comparison of the production of some of the better known metals is as follows:

	Quantity	Value
Platinum.....	1.304	\$ 1,732,221
Gold.....	188.108	113,415,510
Silver.....	4,471.4	80,187,317
Aluminum.....	32,803	15,089,380
Quicksilver.....	939.9	1,057,180
Nickel.....	22,421	17,936,800
Tin.....	8.4	8,850
Copper.....	734,052	242,337,160

THOUGH at one time in the early history of the country an average of 6,000 maple trees were destroyed in clearing the ordinary New York or Pennsylvania farm, maple is to-day, according to the department of agriculture, one of the most widely used and valuable native hardwoods. A bulletin on the uses of maple, just issued by the department, states that the wood finds place in an enormous number of articles in daily use, from rolling pins to pianos and organs. It is one of the best

woods for flooring, and is always a favorite material for the floors of roller skating rinks and bowling alleys. It leads all other woods as a material for shoe lasts, the demand for which in Massachusetts alone exceeds 13 million board feet annually. Sugar maple stands near the top of the list of furniture woods in this country. The so-called "bird's-eye" effect, the department explains, is probably due to buds which for some reason can not force their way through the bark, but which remain just beneath it year after year. The young wood is disturbed each succeeding season by the presence of the bud and grows around it in fantastic forms which are exposed when the saw cuts through the abnormal growth. Maple, the department goes on to say, is one of the chief woods used for agricultural implements and farm machinery, being so employed because of its strength and hardness. All kinds of wooden ware are made of maple, which holds important rank also in the manufacture of shuttles, spools and bobbins. It competes with black gum for first place in the manufacture of rollers of many kinds, from those employed in house moving to the less massive ones used on lawn-mowers. Athletic goods, school supplies, brush backs, pulleys, type cases and crutches are a few of the other articles for which maple is in demand. Seven species of maple grow in the United States, of which sugar maple, sometimes called hard maple, is the most important. The total cut of maple in the United States annually amounts to about 1,150,000,000 feet. Nearly one half is produced by Michigan, with Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia following in the order named. Sugar maple, says the department, is in little danger of disappearing from the American forests, for it is a strong, vigorous, aggressive tree, and though not a fast grower, is able to hold its own. In Michigan it is not unusual for maple to take possession of land from which pine or hardwoods have been cut clean, and from New England westward through the Lake States and southward to the Ohio and Potomac rivers few other species are oftener seen in woodlots.

ON the eastern edge of the campus of the Ohio State University rises a new building of white stone, the new museum of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, which is to house the Indian relics and treasures of the mound builders which make Ohio the richest field of pre-historic remains in the United States. With the first week of the New Year the collections will be moved from their old home in Page Hall to their beautiful new building. The structure itself is as nearly fireproof as man can make it, utilizing stone, steel and concrete, with no wood used in its construction. Almost all the furniture is made of steel and the entire library and offices are similarly built. The exhibition rooms are entirely of mahogany as steel cases are impracticable. It is planned to have a formal opening in January, with appropriate exercises and public inspection of the rare collections housed in the building, appropriations for which were authorized at a recent session of the Legislature. Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, is president of the society and Professor W. C. Mills, of Columbus, its curator.

At the recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in New York City, as we learn from *The Auk*, the advisability of changing the time of meetings from fall to spring was considered. This innovation was favored for two principal reasons: First, to make it possible for those members to attend who, for business or other reasons, were unable to leave home in the autumn. Second, members residing on the Pacific Coast are very anxious that the stated meeting in 1915 be held in San Francisco while the World's Panama-Pacific Exposition is in progress. It was the consensus of opinion that spring was the most favorable time to hold this meeting and to successfully carry out the plan, it was thought advisable to allow at least a year to intervene between the Washington and San Francisco meetings. This would give members throughout the country ample time to plan in advance for the journey across the continent. In this connection it is to be remembered that the expense of the transconti-

ental trip will be greatly reduced if a considerable number of members and their friends attend. With the above plan in mind, the Committee of Arrangements has decided to name Easter week, beginning with April 6, 1914, as the best time for the Washington meeting.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE late Right Hon. G. W. Palmer bequeathed £10,000 to University College, Reading, and it is now announced that Mr. Alfred Palmer has suggested that this legacy should be devoted to building a university library, and on behalf of Mrs. G. W. Palmer, his sisters, and himself, has offered to supplement it to such extent as will be necessary to enable a suitable library to be built on the site reserved for the purpose, and also to provide an endowment fund for maintenance.

GOLD HALL, a dormitory of the group of original buildings at the Connecticut Agricultural College, was burned to the ground on January 4, with a loss of \$10,000.

THE Stevens Institute of Technology announces that, beginning with the year 1914, admission to its freshman class will be either by certificate or examination. Students will be admitted to the freshman class on certificates from secondary schools which have been placed upon the accepted list by the faculty.

THE civil engineering department of the engineering college of the University of Illinois offers a two weeks' course, January 19-31, to aid the newly appointed county superintendents of highways in preparing for their duties. In this the university will be aided by the state highway commission, whose engineer will be one of the leading speakers. The work is in charge of Professor Ira O. Baker, head of the department of civil engineering. The ceramics department offers a course, January 12-24. It is open to all who are engaged in factory operations. The process of clay testing, preparation, molding, drying, burning and decorating are to be treated. The work will be under the direction of R. T. Stull, acting director of the department, and Professor A. V. Bleining, ceramic chemist, Bu-